WASHINGTON.

THE DEMOCRATS AND CINCINNATI.

Van Trump's Last Card in the Presidential Game.

Pledmont and Potomac Railroad Subsidy.

Congressional Tribute to the Memory of Morse,

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S PROTECTION.

ULYSSES GOING TO THE JUBILEE

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1872. The Belmont Conference and the Old Hard Shell Democracy-Van Trump Plays Ilis Card.

Since the Belmont conference in this city ias week, an accurate report of which appeared in these despatches, there has been a decided unpleasantness between those of the democracy who manipulated and attended that meeting and are in favor of the "passive policy," and the representa-tives of the "dyed-in-the-wood democracy," who seem to see little good and much harm to come to them from coalition with the disaffected republicans. There have been long and serious conferences with those who were disposed to kick in the traces, and many of them have agreed to bridle passions and desires for the common good of the party and to give at least a tacit support to the movement against Grant, the foundation is to be laid at Cincinnati. To-day there has been more than usual stir among them, a long and confidential conference having been held between Stockton, Casserly, Voorhees, Davis of West Virginia, other prominent democrats, which resulted in the mapping out, so far as was possible, the policy be pursued by their party. Although nothing definite is known of what is going on among them enough has transpired to warrant the assertion that they will urge their party to a support of the nomtnee of the Cincinnati Convention, should he be acceptable to them, and it can also be asserted positively that they would look upon the nomination of Judge Davis with great favor and give him their

There are, however, some turbulent spirits among the democrats who will not be pacifled, and who do not favor a coalition, but openly declare for a regular democratic omination. Mr. Van Trump, a member of the House from Ohio, and also a member of the Congressional committee, may be said to be the leader of this faction, and he has written a long and elaborate paper, which will appear in a leading Ohio journal to-morrow, warning his democratic brethren from looking with favor upon the coalition movement. In it he characterizes the Convention at Cincinnati as representing nothing, "no matter how much enthusiasm, or how long or how large and respectable the attendance." He says the Convention is without authority to pledge the support of any controllable definite element of strength to any candidate. He also says that the feeling for a regular democratic nomination is growing stronger, and that it is now a settled fact that a National Democratic Convention will be held—a fact by no means established a week ago. Few democrats go so far as Mr. Van Trump, yet there seem to be enough who give his views support to make trouble in the attempted fusion of

the elements opposed to Grant. A conversation with the leaders of the docale faction upon Mr. Van Trump's movements reveals no anxiety as to its baneful effects, and they declare that he and his friends may talk of their preferences now, but when party action is taken they will all fall in and work with a will to make that action successful.

Honor in the House to Professor Morse-The Merchant Samen's Protection Bill.

In the House this morning Mr. Cox, of New York, introduced an appropriate resolution in honor of e late Professor Morse, and Mr. Wood, of New York, gave some interesting details of the trying scenes through which the inventor of the electric telegraph passed before he was able to give his great invention to the world. This history opens up a great subject for thought and inquiry, and cannot fail, whenever mentioned, to arrest the attention of the student of special legislation in the

interest of the arts and sciences.

The Steamboat bill, which was pending before the House adjourned yesterday, was disposed of by the adoption of Mr. Townsend's substitute, with Mr. Kerr's amend-ment, and passed-yeas 116, nays 43. The rest of the day was spent in the consideration of a bill to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by the Judges of the several Circuit Courts of the United States to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged m mer. chant ships belonging to the United States, and for the protection of seamen. This bill has been very carefully considered by the Committee on Commerce, and drawn entirely in the in-terest and for the protection of seamen engaged in one commissioner to be appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court, in circuits where there is a seaport, whose duties are well defined in the bul. It provides for the manner of contracts for reconneration, engagements and discharges between seamen and masters of ships and is intended to insure pro tection to a litherto oppressed and neglected class. Mr. Wood, of New York, in an elaborate speech opposed the bill, claiming that it was mischievous in spirit and antagonistic to the shipping interests of the country. He said he had received many letters from shipowners in New York protesting against its passage, and sent to the desk a long letter on the subject. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, replied to the speech of Mr. Wood and made some very good points and witty rejoinders to the argument of that gentleman in favor of the bill. He said it was a numane measure, a moral measure, O'swo in the interest of Christianity and morality. A strong effort was made to take a vote on the bill at half-past four, but, there being twenty sections still unconsidered when that hour arrived, after an attempt to enforce a little party discipline, which has become somewhat lax of late, on the part of the majority in regard to motions for adjournment,

The bill is excellent in its intentions, but it may fail short of the objects contemplated by it, and prove injurious to commerce. What opposition there is to it is based upon this fear, and every effort will be made to amend it so as to make it serviceable to seamen without becoming hurtful to the shipping interests. It is generally believed the but will pass, but there seems to be no disposition to hurry it through, because of the very great im-

the matter was put in shape to come up in the morn.

ing again and the House adjourned.

portance of the interests it affects.

A Uniterm Tebacco Tax at Twenty Cents—
Conso idution of the Whiskey Tax at Sixtyfive Cents—Forging Imported Cigar Stamps.
The Committee on Ways and Means, at its session to-day, agreed to fix the uniform tax on all classes oftobacco at twenty cents per pound. The present rates are: -On manufactured chewing, thirty-two cents; smoking, all lear, thirty-two cents; stem smoking, sixteen cents; souff, thirty-two cents. The revenue from this source the last fiscal year was \$63,600,000. At a uniform rate of twenty cents it is estimated the revenue will be about \$25,000,000, as tollows:-\$20,000,000 from tobacco, \$7,000,000 from eigars and \$1,000,000 from special taxes.

The committee has also agreed to consolidate the

tax on distilled spirits at sixty-five cents per gallon. The estimate made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the consolidated tax was sevenly cents. This includes the stamp tax of fifty cents, barret tax of ten cents, per diem tex of about five cents and storekeezers and gaugers, amounting to fully three !

cents per gallon more. The Internal Revenue Bu-reau favors the consolidation, as it gives the govern-ment an additional lien upon all spirits made, besides reducing the cost of collecting. Various estimates have been made and it was found that a tax of seventy cents per gallon was a fair average of the revenue derived from this article. The revenue from distilled spirits last year was \$46,300,000.

There will be a combined effort made by leading manufacturers of tobacco and spirits to have the tax fixed at thirty-two cents per pound on the mer article and seventy cents per gallon on the latter in order to prevent any loss by reason of taxes paid at present rates. The bill if passed would not take effect until January 1, 1873. Another important measure to be introduced in this bill "for the collection of internal revenue," &c., which will probably be reported on Monday next, is a clause relating to an export law, allowing drawbacks of all taxes. Another section will make it a penal offence to counterfeit or use counterfeit customs revenue stamps affixed to boxes of imported cigars, both as evidence of the duty having been paid and their genuineness as imported eigars. At present there is no law preventing this stamp from being counterfeited and used by every domestic manufacturer of cigars.

The Piedmont and Potomac Rullroad Sub scription in the Senate.

The Senate had another tongue tournament to day that occupied all its time after the expiration of the morning hour. The struggle was over the bill to allow the District of Columbia to subscribe \$600,000 to the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company. Mr. Edmunds led the opposition to the bill, and declared it a fraud, and Mr. Morrill, his colleague, said the road had no existence and the subscription sought would be a gift if allowed. Mr. Patterson was also severe in his criticisms upon it. The defenders of the bill were Senators Nye, Sumner, Lewis and others, and the cussion at times waxed very warm. Late this evening the bill was passed by a vote of 28 to 17, having been amended so as to force the company to expend \$1,000,000 upon the road before it can draw upon this subscription. This kills the 10b, if there was one in the bill.

The House Military Committee at their session this morning agreed to report a bill to allow officers of the army on duty at distant stations to take : leave of sixty days once in two years, if they so desire, instead of thirty days once a year. They also agreed to report against the bill to allow payments to descriers from the army, which has been before Congress ever since the war closed.

Protect the Immigrant. The House Committee on Commerce has agreed to report the bill prepared at the Treasury Department for the regulation of immigration and the protection of immigrants, and the report will be made on Thursday next.

The Bowen-De Large Contest. The case of Bowen against De Large was argued to-day before the Committee on Elections, on the motion made by De Large's counset to dismiss Bowen's contest upon the ground that he has no case, he having been elected to and occupied in the Legislature of South Carolina pending the contest. The committee consider this a novel and important

Importing Animals for Breeding. The Senate to-day, on the motion of Mr. Fenton, who made an adverse report from the Finance Committee, indefinitely postponed the House but providing for the free admission of animals specially imported for breeding purposes only from the Dominion of Canada. The adverse report the committee, however, was made in sequence of the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that the existing law authorizing the admission of animals specially imported for breeding purposes free of duty "from beyond seas" will be considered by the department as authorizing the admission of animals for breeding purposes from any foreign country, and therefore the passage of the House bill above mentioned is not necessary.

The President and Gilmore's Jubilee.

P. S. Gilmore, the Jubilee man, is here with delegation of prominent Bostomans, headed by Mayor Gaston, making arrangements for the coming musical festival. They called upon the President this morning, and solicited his attendance at the Jubilee, and he has promised to be present. Members of the Cabinet, and other prominent officials have also been invited and accepted the invitation. The Mixed Commission.

In the British and American Mixed Commission to-day it was ordered that in taking depositions the commissioner or rather the officer taking the same shall put such interrogatories as counsel shall direct, and take the answers thereto which the witno case undertake to determine upon the propriety of an interrogatory or refuse to put it or to take the answer of the witness thereto. When an objection is made to an interrogatory or an answer he shall merely state the fact.

Decisions were reached in the following cases:—

Jonathan Brathwate vs. The United States, No. 31—Was awarded the sum of \$225 in gold.

Join Wikinson vs. The United States—Was awarded \$182 in gold.

Robert Owock vs. The United States, No. 27.—Claim disallowed.

Watter John Dobbins vs. The United States, No. 25.—Claim disallowed. The Commission adjourned to April 20.

the Congressional Debate Printing Contracts. Under the act signed by the President on the 2d inst., providing for the publication of the proceedings and debates of Congress, the joint Committee on Public Printing are preparing to invite proposals for reporting and publishing, separately or together, the proceedings and debates for the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses. It is beheved that in giving the work for six years, the suc-cessful oldder, if not located in Washington, will warranted in fitting up an establishment here. The proposals will combine the sweeping reforms proposed in the House by General Beatty, of Ohio, and the bids when classifled will enable that body to select understandingly between the present system and that of General Beatty, which is far more

The Race Rock Lighthouse. The contract for the construction of the Bace Rock lighthouse has been awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Francis H. Smith, of the firm of Smith, Crosby & Co., of New York. The lighthouse is to be of sould grantte, built upon an artificial island, which is protected by huge blocks of stone weighing upwards of ten tons each, and the esti-

mated cost is over two hundred thousand dollars. President int Approva's.
President returned to Washington in the early train of this morning, and to-day signed the following acts of Congress, viz:-

An act to provide the reporting and printing the congressional debates.

An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and saliors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands.

An act authorizing the President to appoint George Plunkett a baymaster in the navy.

An act establishing a port of entry at Pittsburg, pp., and a., and An act authorizing an American register to the

The following named persons have been appointed Assessors of Internal Revenue:—James C. Siagnt, Thirty-second district of New York: William P. Hanford, of Newsda; Henry H. Conklin, First district of Arkansas, Andrew B. Kerkbride has been appointed storekeeper of the Ninth Illinois

Presidential Nomination. The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Charles Hoerr to be Postmaster at Buchanan, La.

The Senate, in executive session, resterday made the following confirmations:-

collectors of Internal Recenue,—William R. Wil-ner, for the Fitta district of Maryland: Daniel C. rues, for the Fourth district of Maryland: Charles Anderson, for the Third District of South Carona. Henry P. Atherton, Postmaster at Nashua, N. H. corge L. Beall, Pension Agent at Portland, Mc.

AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET IN TROUBLE.

William Hatting, alias "Nobby Clark," was arrested a short time since and gave ball to answer a rested a short time since and gave ball to answer a charge of picking pockets. The ball subsequently proved to be "graw." Upon calling the case up at the General Sessions Harding nor his ball put in an appearance. A bench warrant was issued by District Attorney Garvin and placed in the hands of Caulain Irving, of the detective squad, who arrested Harding yesterday afternoon and locked him up at the Central Poince Office in Mulberry street. He will be arraigned for trial this morning.

THE FRENCH ARMS FUDDLE.

General Rufus Ingalls Examined-His Visit to the French Minister-No Compensation-The Value of Remington Stock - General Franklin and the Nine Guns-lhe "French Spy" Corrects Himself

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1872. The Senate Arms Committee, at the meeting this this morning, examined General Rufus Ingalis, who said that C. K. Garrison had related to him the difficulties in which he was involved by the abrogation of the contract for the delivery of batteries to the French government, and his being interested to the amount of many hundred thousand dollars. Garrison had requested him to

CALL AT THE FRENCH LEGATION M. Treithard, the French Minister, whether he could do anything for Garrison under the circumstances. The Minister said he could not. General Ingails had called at the Legation, in company with Carlisic Patterson, who was an intimate friend of both Garrison and himself. After leaving the Legation he went to the Fourteenth street telegraph office and telegraphed to Garrison, "The Legation declines to interiere.' In that interview the word "batteries" was not mentioned. In referring to a portion of the evidence of the Marquis de Chambrun the witness deuted that he had EOASTED OF HIS INFLUENCE

with the government authorities, and said it was positively false that he was connected with the Remingtons. Chambrun gave for this assertion Dana as the only authority or basis of the statement. After being introduced to the French Minister by Carliste Patterson he informed the Minister he came at the instance of Garrison. He said to the Minister that Garrison had a heavy load to carry in the way of bringing up some arrangements with Ballantine and Bellings and M. Laurelt, with whom the French government had made a contract, but that the government which succeeded the

Bailantine and Bellings and M. Lauret, with whom the French government had made a contract, but that the government had made a contract, but that the government abrogated the contract. Garrison wanted in some why to dispuse of the arms, which he had placed on board a vessel, and desired to know whether the French Minister could do anything or not for him. In response to Senator Hamlin the witness said he knew of no officer or official who had participated

TO THE AMOUNT OF ONE CENT
in the purchase of arms, nor did he believe there was one such. In response to Senator Schurz he said ne did not believe he saw Remington three times during the Franco-German war. He was barety acquainted with Squires and had met him several times in the ordinary way of intercourse. Squires never asked his assistance in the sale of arms. In 1886, \$5,000 worth of stock of the Remington Company came into his hands as a private business matter. He did not remember when he disposed of the stock, as be had no record of the date. He had held it simply, supposing it might be worth something. An offer was made for the stock and he accepted it on the spot, taking \$3,000 for it, and had RECEIVED NO PROFIT OR DIVIDENDS.

He obtained the stock from a private party, altogether disconnected with anything involved in the inquiry of this committee.

In answer to the question whether he know of any other army officer who held itemington stock, the witness replied that there might be a good many, but he could not say; he, however, did not know of any government officer being interested with Remington.

In response to a question by Senator Schurz the witness and he gave flartenn advances and he care

many, but he could not say; he, however, did not know of any government officer being interested with Remington.

In response to a question by Senator Schurz the witness said he gave Garrison advice about getting back a margin he had deposited with the War Department. He might have told the witness that he would do all he properly could do for him. It was barely possible he said this to Garrison. The witness had no conversation with the Navy Department on the subject. It was possible he might have mentioned the matter to Colonel Crispia; Garrison had aiready made his formal application for a return of the margin; the reason why he presumed the margin was returned to Garrison was that the government had given no consideration whatever to set that matter right, nor for any other service. The wingss also testified that he never purchased as a middleman; and, in response to Senator Carpenter, said he never had any conversation with anybody to influence action in this matter.

versation with anybody to induence action in this matter.

GENERAL FRANKLIN,

Vice President and General Agent of the Colt Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, being sworn, said he was told by Mr. Poultney that Mr. Markley, of Canedan, N. J.,

GOT TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM HIM for arranging the said by the Navy Department to Poultney and Tremble of the 10,000 rifles neretofore spoken of in the testimony before the committee.

The witness testified at some length about nine Gatling guns; he had an interview with either Remington of Smoot or Squires in December, 1870, on that subject. The guns were turned over to the Cott Company from the Watervilet Arisenal, and the Cott Company received instructions from the Remingtons to alter them; the company accordingly made the alteration and improvements, and sent the guns to Remington's, in New York. The witness said he had a direct correspondence with General Dyer, and it was understood these nine guns at Waterviles were to be turned over to the Cott Company, and the company in return were to give the United States.

the other day. He believed he was mistaken in saying that Mr. Garrison was one of William M. Tweed's bondsmen; he saw the statement in New York papers; he was also wrong in saying that Mr. Garrison accompanied General Ingalis to the Frenca Minister; he has since learned that the person accompanying General Ingalis was a Mr. Patterson.

The committee adjourned.

Report of the House Post Office Committee on the Abuses of Contracts for Carrying the Mails.

"STRAW BIDS."

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1872. Mr. Farnsworth, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, made a report to the House of Representatives to-day of the result of their in vestigation under a resolution directing them to inquire into the matter of contracts recently made by the Post Office Department for the transportaion of the mails in the United States and Territories. The report is signed by Messrs. Farnsworth, Porter, Tyner, Twichell, Hill and Houghton.

The committee say the evidence taken covers and embraces nearly the whole period since the present Postmaster General has occupied that position. For a number of years the department has been greatly plazued and embarrassed by a method of circumlocution, or CHEATING IN BIDS,

or proposals for carrying the mails, known as straw bids," The committee then go into an explanation of straw bids, and show that they have Postmaster General to give them out at exorbitant rates. Reference is then made to the laws passed to prevent the operation of straw bids.

An opinion of the Attorney General is then quoted to show that Secretary Cremes, and authority to make temporary arrangements for the Post Office service in certain states. The committee close their report in the following language:—

It is not disputed that the Postmaster General made the best terms for the government for this temporary service which were obtainable. This service is generally being performed by the last regular contractors, who, having the lines or routes.

ALERADY STOCKED AND ORGANIZED, possess great advantages over other porties in their proposals possess great advantages over other porties in their proposals affected the Post Office contracts by compelling the

ALEFADY STOCKED AND ORGANIZED, possess great atvantages over other porties in their proposals for brief or uncertain neriods of servee, and the complaint against the Fostmaster tieneral seems to be that he ought to pave taken the responsibility of confracting with the lowest pidier who would take the contract and perform the service true their as the the lowest or straw bidier had falled, and that he should not bays sought the contion of the service of the term after the lowest or straw bidier had falled, and that he should not bays sought the contion of the device described in the straint of the complete of the service of the comparison of the service of the contracted with someboly, in most cases, for the term at less rates than be contracted or the temporary service, the contracted with someboly, in most cases, for the term at less rates than be contracted or the service of the government owned be justified by the contracted with someboly, in most cases, for the term at less rates than be contracted or the law at his own option, because, in his colinion, he might thereby save money to the government and—

The committee are deferred of the system of the government and—

The committee are therefore of the opinion that the course pursual by the Fostmaster central was not only justified by the circumstances of law, but was eminently wise and prodent. The Attorney General of the government, and until his opinions are overthrown of reversed by the Court they are required as authority by the different departments of the government, and until his opinions are overthrown of reversed by the Court they are required as authority by the different departments of the government, and until his opinions are overthrown of reversed by the Court they are required as authority by the different departments of the government, and until his opinions are overthrown of reversed by the Court they are required as authority by the different departments of the government, and un

Mr. Farnsworth stated that the minority of the committee would present their views in a few days.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN ULMAN.

Captain Coarles Ulman, of the Fourth precinct, was last evening the recipient or a magnificent gold shield, the gift of the members of the First precinct police, over which he formerly presided. The ceremontes took place at 49 Pearl street, and the premonies took place at 49 Pearl street, and the presentation address was made by Sergeant Thompson, of the New street police station. The shield bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain Ulman by the officers and members of the First platoon, First preeinct police, of the city of New York, as a token of esteem for his gentlemanly deportment as an officer and a cuttzen. April 4, 1872."
All the First ward police off duty were present, together with Captain Ward, of the Second precinct, and many other invited guests. A boundful collation was furnished to Captain Ulman and his guests,

THE ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

A Letter from Admiral Porter-Our Navy Yards Versus Private Shipyards-The Tools and the Range of Inquiry-Secretary Robeson's Fiat Justitia.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1872. The Naval Investigation Committee met this evening at a quarter to eight o'clock, when Mr. Blair read the following letter from Admirai Porter:-

read the following letter from Admirat Porter:—

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1872.

SIR—In looking over my evidence last night I notice that it conflicted with that of Mr. lanscom without intending it to do so. I say, in relation to Mr. Roach, "it hink my letter was merely one of introduction," &c. Having no copy I obtained one from Mr. Hanscom, and though the letter does not positively recommend Mr. Roach, I think Mr. Hanscom was justified in considering it a recommendation coming from me to the Secretary of the Navy, and without doubt, as he says, he was INFLUENCED IN SELECTING MR, ROACH by my opinion, which expresses confidence that "Mr. Roach whi perform the work lathfully and make the vessel perform what is required of her." I never wrote to the Naval Constructor, Mr. Hanscom, as he states in his evidence—no doubt a mistake of the reporter—but I wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, who sent my note to Mr. Hanscom, very respectually, yoars, DAVID D. PORTER To Holla Austin Bilair.

Secretary Robeson here read the letter addressed to him by Admiral Porter, which is in accord with the letter given above.

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continued his testimony, showing that he assented to the change of the macninery of the Tennessee in order to accommodate it to the vessel; compound engines could be built in the Washington, Charlestown and New York navy yards.

Mr. BARTLETT interrogated the witness at length about the old machinery removed and the new supplied by the contractor Roach, particularly as to the value and use of the former. The witness made no estimate of the value of the work to be done by Roach, but he thought if fourtier and a half knots an hour with the estimated amount of coal could be secured, it would be as good a contract as the government ever made. Mr. King, thief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, was in Europe when the contract for the machinery was made by the witness. He was there examining THE SUBJECT OF COMPOND ENGINES and returned rather unexpectedly.

Mr. Bartleit was proceeding to ask the witness about tools purchased from John Roach, when Mr. Archer asked it this was one of the charges in the New York Sun?

Mr. Bartlett thought so.
Secretary Robeson rémarked that the contract for tools was made long before he came into office.

Mr. Peters asked Mr. Bartlett what he intended to show? to the value and use of the former. The witness

Mr. Bartlett replied he would rather not tell unless the committee should consent to let him

unless the committee should consent to let him go on.

Mr. Sargent said it was due to the committee to execute the resolution of the House. They needed not the advice of any attorney who was here

BY TOLERATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bartlert said he did not understand that he was here by toleration. The committee decided that hr. Dana should appear by counsel in view of the statements at that time made.

Mr. Sargent said he did not select his language for the purpose of pleasing the rentleman. He maintained that the prosecution should proceed to establish the truth of the henarious charges in the Sun of robbing, &c., against the Secretary of the Navy in order that the Secretary may have an opportunity of showing his lanocence, and in this event

portunity of showing his innocence, and in this event

THE MAN WHO SLANDERED HIM

be handed over to bubble obtainon.

Secretary Robeson said if counsel had anything to prove that he had acted corruptly and divided money with Secor and had an innerest with John Robeston has contracts, &c., why did he not go on, instead of asking questions about the administration of the office of the bureau and drawing inferences from that.

Mr. Barriert claimed he had shown flagrant violations of the law by the Secretary in the Secor case and with reference to the contract for from and engines of the torpedo boats and in the konen contracts. He had called for

THE PRICES FAID FOR TOOLS

THE PRICES PAID FOR TOOLS purchased from John Roach in order to further

purchased from John Roach in order to further proceedings.
Several gentlemen of the committee expressed their opinions as to the range of inquiry, when the examination of Mr. Shock was resumed. The withess, in reply to Secretary Roocson, said that speed, roomy and saving of coal were important taings with steamers, and these had been guaranteed by the contract with Roach for the compound engines; said the original machinery of the Tennessee cost \$7.00,000; he thought the contract with Roach for \$300,000 and the old machinery, for which Roach had been offered \$35,000, was beneficial to the government; the Secretary had

NEVER DIRECTED HIM TO FAVOR ANYBODY
in a contract or otherwise, either verbally or in writing.

with General Dyer, and it was understood these hine guns at Waterviet were to be turned over to the Colt Company, and the company in return were to give the United States of better quality; this arrangement was carried into effect.

The harquis de Chambrun voluntarily appeared before the committee and made a statement explanatory of his testimony on some points given writing, In answer to Mr. Archer the witness said if he

as Mr Roach; he was sorry to say the machinery in our navy yards is tille. In reply to Secretary Robeson the witness said it would require \$15,050 or \$20,000 to take the oid ma-chinery out of the Tennessee, and that the witness' contract with Roach was cheaper than his estimates to secure the same results.

In answer to Mr. Sargent the witness said he did

not think these outlies could have been built as cheaply under government as by contract.

In reply to Mr. Eartiett he said if the compound engines should succeed they will be used generally in the navy. "Let our navy yards," he said, "be properly organized, and let us select our own workmen and we can build all our machinery," Mr. Robbson remarked that Politics would bus interest.

Witness said, That is the trouble, but I did not like to say so; persons are employed on work they know little or nothing about.

Mr. Blair said he intended to go to Michigan, to return on the 15th, and therefore an adjournment was proposed until that time.

Mr. Robbson protested against delay in this investigation. He wanted it to go on as rapidly as possible, and this was due to the country, to the service and the government, as his public usefulness was impaired during the hivestigation.

Mr. Blair said long before this investigation was ordered he made an engagement to go home on the 19th April, and he should start to-morrow morning, He had no objection to the committee proceeding with the evidence while he was gone, though he preferred to hear the evidence as given.

Secretary Robbson said he would be glad if these gentiamen would come to some point, instead of spreading things down every avenue and never ending one. This would releve the situation.

Mr. Baztleit said that his decided preference was that the committee should be full, and referred to the fact that one of the members of the committee (meaning Sargent) had refused to go on heretofore until a vacancy was filted, which occupied three days,

Mr. Sargery said there were reasons, as mentioned by the Secretary, why the committee should desire to proceed.

Secretary Robbson said if it should be shown ne was guilty the country has a right to know it, and, if innocent, the government and in individual had a right to have if declared.

was guilty the country has a right to know it, and, if innocent, the government and the individual had a right to have it declared.

Mr. Patens thought the committee ought to meet

to-morrow night,
Mr. Warren said he should not vote, but pre-ferred the chairman should be present, and added that it was customary to take testimony by a sub-

committee.

Mr. PETERS—Then vote.

Mr. Warren voted yea; so the committee decided to hold a meeting to-morrow evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

THE NATIONAL BANKING BILL.

The New Class of Bonds as Securities-Paying the Interest in London. Washington, April 4, 1872.
The following bill, introduced in the House by

Mr. Dawes to-day and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, embraces the views of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, which he explained before the committee yesterday: -

tary of the Treasury on the sobject, which he explained before the committee yesterday:—

Be it enacted, That any national banking association which shall have deposited bonds with the Treasurer of the United Statef for the security of its circulation, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide a pational currency secured by a piedge of United States bonds, and to provide a pational currency secured by a piedge of United States bonds, and to provide a pational currency secured by a piedge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation had redemption thereof, may on or before the list day of January, 1873, in thereof, may on or before the list day of January, 1873, in the the bonds of deposited deposited by an act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorized by the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorized the pretoming of the national debt in equal amounts of each of the several classes of bonds authorized by and act; provided, nowever, that any bank which shall have deposited five per cent bonds with the Ireasurer of the United States previous to the passage of this act may subscribe for and deposit an equal amount of each of sail several classes of bonds for any sum additional which may be required as security for the circulation of sech bank."

SECTION 2.—That if any banking association or associations shall neglect to deposit bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, agreeably to the first section of this act, chier banking associations may be organized in the State where any banking association or associations which shall have so neglected to make a deposit of bonds may be located, and such new association shall have all the powers and privileges and be surject to all the duties and fishilities of other shaking associations so neglecting to deposit bonds, as provided in skall, upon presentation to the bank issuing the same, be reasened and forthwith returned to the Competion of the Currency to be destroyed, as provided in accition 24

fail to return said elreuisting notes for nessrracion for lairly days after they shall have been redeemed, the bank so in default shall forfeld as a penalty therefor a sum equal to be per sent as a penalty therefor a sum equal to be per sent to be sainted by the Freaurer, and of any interest due of to bee smannt of notes read to any interest due of to bee stained by the Treaurer, and of any interest due of to be the reduction of any interest due of the total bank; and the circulations of called in shall be awarded to such we branking asserted to a control of the stained to the circulation of the control of the treatment of the control of the frequency of the freasury be and he is better a stain of the control of the registering and transfer of resisterior and the said under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled handled to authorize the retunding of the national debt in London, Epgland, and for the payment in that city of the interest on the bonds issued under said act. When the control of the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved February 14, 1870, be almost of the said several terms of alter the enacting clause and searching in lieu thereof the following:—"That the support of the said several terms of ten fitteen and thirty years, shall be an an ended to push to the determined from time to time by the search of the fitteen and described by the dates and numbers of the fitteen and described by the dates and numbers of the fitteen and described by the dates and numbers of the fitteen and the results of the said several terms of the fitteen and described by the dates and numbers of the fitteen and the results of the said the said of the said the payment of the said the payment of the fitteen and the said several terms of the fitteen and described by the dates and numbers of the fitteen and the payment of resembles the fitteen and the said the payment of the fitteen and the payment of resembles the fitteen and the said the payment of the fitteen and the said the payment

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Theatre-"Article 47." It was nearly a half hour past midnight on Tuesday when the curtain fell on the last scene of M. Belot's drama, "Article 47," which Mr. Daly has adapted for his pretty little theatre. It is a singular and, we rather opine, ineffective name for a drama on the American boards, where we have been accustomed always to something more telling and expressive. But in France it acquires a momentous significance, re-ferring, as it does, to the obnoxious article of the penal code, by which it is ordered that "every discharged convict shall for all his life be subject to the surveillance of the police, shall reside in a remote village of the empire (now republic), and shall never dare to be seen in Paris or other large city under penalty of rearrest and imprisonment." Brought out at the Ambigu last October this play enjoyed a successful run of 140 nights. Its plot is powerful and deals in the most vivid pictures of the darkest as well as the most passionate traits of human character. Some of the very mainsprings of the story are forbidding in their nature and to some extent repulsive. The plot hinges upon the consequences of an early passion of the leading male character, George Duhamel (Mr. Crisp), for a beautiful Creole named Cora (Miss Clara Morris.) A sudden and ungovernable fit of jealousy on the part of the former brings on him a curse that clings to him for years. He attempts the murder of his betrothed, distigures her for life, is condemned to the galleys distigures her for life, is condemned to the galleys for the same, and being recognized eight years afterward by Cora, when he has been discharged from the galleys and has married in Paris Marcelle (Mass Dietz), the daugater of the Count de Rives (Mr. Grinnis), is threatened by Cora, who discovers him, with exposure. The passion of the past becomes a monomana with Cora and leads ultimately to insamity. The despair of the unfortunate Duhamed and tae insame vindictiveness of his first love form the foundation of the drama. Around them are grouped a fashionable woman, Baroness be Mirac (Miss Fanny Davenport); a modern beau and rone, M. Mariher (Mr. Parkes); an eccentric but good natured fop, Potain (Ar. Lewis); an aristocrat of the anoien regime (Mr. Grinnish), two lawyers (Messrs, De Vere and James) and a physician, who attends principally to the domestic nappiness of his patients (Mr. Davinge). There are others—in fact the cast comprises nearly fifty persons, and certainly there is no lack of action or interest in the play, if we except the trial scene, which occuples the whole of the first act. This will bear considerable pruning, as it lasted over an hour on the first and most lasting impression made on the public was the magnificent acting of Miss Clara Morris, whose delineation of the character of Cora will be nenceforth classed, in point of greaness, with the Lean of Miss Bateman and the Meg Merries of Miss Cushman. The mad scene in the fourth act was terribly real in its intensity, and no school, Delante or otherwise, could give such a startling muturalness to insanity as it received from Miss Merris, Her death scene was touching in the extreme. The varying phases of revenge, madness, jealously and love which make up the character were given with unusual power and distinctness. In the part of the Baroness de Mirac D'Arnoy Miss Fauny Davenport had ample scope for the delineation of the pidranic, brittliant, witty and dashing woman of fashion with a good heart, in which see he work in the former displays at for the same, and being recognized eight years afterward by Cora, when he has been disthe incidents of the plot and of some of the traits of character displayed by the leading personages place "Article 47" out of the pale of the sympathies of the American public. Dunamel exhibits a temper which one would suppose belonged to a representative of the rowdy class, as is instanced in his drawing a revolver on his betrothed and maining her through jealousy, marrying an innocent girl under false pretences and using very ungentismanly language toward his first victum whon he is found out. There is a larm, craninal coloring about this which leaves a very disagreeable impression behind, not to be removed by the most gorgeous setting. The moral is by no means conductive to the health of the land of the looker on. He redeeming quality is the great power with which the character of Cora is drawn, and the still greater power displayed by Miss Morris in the delineation of it. About this there can be but one opinion, and that favorable in the extreme. the incidents of the plot and of some of the trait the shift greater power along this there can be but one opinion, and that favorable in the extreme. Sombre as the play is, however, it is much preferred to Boucleault's "Jezebet," which is something in the same line, and in which Miss Morris made such an impression at this theatre. The most lavish expenditure on the part of the management in every detail has not been wanting in "Article 47." Don't Want "Hamlet" in Brocklyr.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-DEAR SIR-Having seen that Miss Nilsson gives two performances in Brooklyn, would you be kind enough as to intercede with Miss Nilsson to give us "Martha" and "Lucia" and not "Hamlet," as we would not like to see the beautiful prima donna on ler. Your beauting description has quite disgasted us of the opera, and from all you have said of it is should imagine it would be a very good buriesque for the Lydia Thompson troupe, as the music must very much remind you of Mr. Conneily's selections, which are generally from all the operas. Yours, respectfully.

BROOKLYN, March 39, 1872.

COCK FIGHTING.

Second Grand Contest This Senson Between Albany and New Jersey-Eleven Battles, \$100 Each and \$1,000 the Main-New Jersey Victorious.

On Wednesday afternoon and evening the second main of cocks agreed upon between representative men in Albany and New Prisey was fought at the old rendezvous, across the river, and Jersey achieved a decided victory. It will be remembered that the high contracting parties were to show seventeen first each, weighing from 4 lbs, 2 oz. to 5 lbs, 12 oz., and fight all that fell in for \$100 a battle and \$1,000 the main. Eleven coupies only battle and those the main. Eleven coupies only were matched, as the "up river" birds were very heavy and the majority of those from Jersey quite light. The fighting, however, was the best the senson afforded, with perhaps one or two exceptions, and although the Abanians and Trojans present departed with higher pockets it was with the satisfaction that their birds were in good trim.

with the satisfaction that their birds were in good tring.

Albany was the favorite for the main, and the first battle, the heavy weights, \$100 to \$50. They sent in a black red and New Jersey a hamisome gray. The latter won in style, but not so with the succeeding fight, the light weights, as, after a protracted and vindictive contest, New Jersey wenthome to its mother a "dirty runaway." The third fight was won by Albany, the fourth by New Jersey, but their bird being found overweight the judge gave the battle to their opponents, New Jersey then won four fights in succession, and as a little offset to this excessively discouraging proceeding, Albany 5cored the minth and tenth, making the battles even—five and five. The next was the deciding combat, and many of the excited assemblage, being victorious, offered 100 to 60 that the "up river" boys would win the main.

New Jersey sent in a magnificent black-red, with white legs and hackle, while Albany showed one of the same color, equally fine in appearance. The

white legs and hackle, while Albany showed one of the same color, equally fine in appearance. The weights were 4 lbs. 12 oz. Both birds were respers, and after a desperate battle of forty-five minutes. Albany lay dead as a stone at the feet of his nandler, which crowned the delighted Jerseyltes with the honor and emoluments of victory.

A NEW PLANET DISCOVERED.

DETROIT, Mich., April 4, 1872. Professor Watson, of Ann Arbor, reports the discovery last night, in the constellation of Virgo, of a new planet. It shines like a star of the eleventh magnitude. Its position is right ascension 200 de-grees, 55 minutes declination. It is moving slowly west in right ascension and north in declination.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Investigation of the Charges Against the Judges.

Examination of Witnesses in the Case of Judge Cardozo.

Judge McCunn and the Clarke-Bininger Suit.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel has once more been occupied by the members of the Judiciary Committee, who resumed yesterday their investigations into the charges against the judges. How long these investigations are to continue and what other judges are yet to be summoned be ore this. House committee is a queestion shrouded in an atmosphere of secrecy, and known only to the happy few who are intimate with the powers benind the throne. It is believed that the committee have finished the examination of the charges against Judge Barnard, and yesterday morning they commenced operations with Judge Cardozo by hearing the testimony of Terence Partey in relation to a peculiar coincidence regarding their bank accounts. It appears that on February 21 Mr. Farley drew \$1,450 from his bank in bills, and on February 23 Judge Cardozo made a deposit of a like amount in his oank. These facts put together had rather an ugly appearance, and consequently Judge Cardozo called Mr. Farley to explain als sides of the transaction. Mr. Farley stated that he drews \$1,459 from his bank on the 21st of February, and made use of that sum to pay off his laborers, with the exception of \$50, which he sent to his fathers. This explanation appeared to satisfy the committee, and then Mr. Farily was examined in relation to the different receiverships to which he had been appointed by Judge Cardozo, Mr. Farily stated that he was an intimate political friend of Judge Cardozo, and that he had giver him his support when he ran for office. He also said Judge Cardozo had appointed him receiver off several occasions, but there never had been any pecuniary transactions between them.

Judge Cardozo was then examined in relation to a suit brought by James E. MoVeany against Peter Cuikin and the people. It was alleged that this case, which came up before Judge Cardozo, and that when heard before the latter he had acted improperly in withholding his decision in reference to a mandamus applied for.

The following was then produced by Judge Cardozo;—

NEW York CITY, April 2, 1872. made use of that sum to pay off his laborers

cision in reference to a mandamus applied for.

The following was then produced by Judge Cardozo:—

New York City, April 2, 1872.

Hon. Albret Cardozo, Justice of Supreme Court.—

Haying heard that some evil-disposed person had initiating heard that some evil-disposed person had initiated that you were guilty of improperly werson had initiated that you were guilty of improperly withholding a decision in a case of mine for mandamus? I take the disposed person had initiated that you were guilty of improperly withholding a decision in a case of mine for mandamus? I take the disposed proposed that your conduct in the matter was this liberty of saying that your conduct in the matter was that of a fair and impartial judge, and I have no cause of complaint. Very respectfully,

I fully concur in the above, and will appear anywhere to confirm it. Very respectfully,

Outsile for J. E. Moveany.

In the meantime Judge McCunn, who had also been summoned to appear, was idling away his time in the reading room, but showing no outwardsymptoms of treptishion at the ordeal which ne was about togo through. In fact, he appeared to be inguly entertained with some of the leading articles in the Herath, which he was discussing with much reish. Shortl, after twelve, nowever, the committee, naving disposed of Judge Cardozo, resumed their examination of the Clarke vs. Binninger case, and Judge McCunn entered the shered porals of the committee room with a sprightly air, and business was commenced. Mr. Harrison, who assisted by Messis. Stickney and Parsons, of the Bar Association. Judge McCunn appeared without counsel, as he said he was perrectly satisfied to let the examination be conducted by the committee, who could decide on the case by the evidence produced. Before the investigation commenced Judge McCunn requested are permission of the committee, to inquire as to wather Colonel Harrison, the gentiem who was so actively engaged in prosecuting these examinations into his career as a Judge of the superior Court, had bot at one time off

these examinations, and his career as a large of the Superior Court, had not at one time officiated in the capacity of private secretary to Severasson bavis.

As Colonel Harrison did not make any reply, the Judge continued by making application to the committee to permit than to offer in syrtance a portion of the report of the Congressional Committee of 1860, page 623, whose rea is a follows, — That the whole number of men furnished by the city and country of New York for the federal service was 148,876; that John it. McCunn furnished 1,600 frishmen to the Thirty-Seventh New York volunteers without having received one cent from the government, State, cary or sederal authorities."

Mr. Prince, the chearman of the committee, said that there was no reason to make any objection to receiving the above report, and at Some induces that of the proceedings they would accept it.

The first witness called was Mr. George N. Titus, who acted as counsel for Abraham Binlager in the Clarke-Binlager suit. The witness was examined in relation to the papers appointing mellagraham receiver. He also stated that in the latter part of March is made a make application to the papers appointing mellagraham receiver.

Clarke-Binlager suit. The witness was examined in relation to the papers appointing Mediagraham receiver. He also stated that in the latter part of March ne made application to increase the security furnished by the receiver and to have Thomas Meng cross-examined by Judge McCunn, witness stated that the case between the State and foderal Courts was a very bitter conflict of jurisdiction upon the Comity of Relations.

He believed that the action of Judge McCunn in the matter was fully sustained by Judge Balenford.

Mr. James Morgan was then put on the stand and underwent an examination as to a check for \$2,000 which appeared to have passed from Judge McCunn to him in April, 1863. Mr. Morgan said it was a losu made to him by Judge accunn. Judge McCunn to him in April, 1863. Mr. Morgan said it was a losu made to him by Judge accunn. Judge McCunn and in rather an excited manner asked the witness whether he was aware of the extent of his (the Judge's) property? Winess said he believed it was in the neganorhood of a million and a natil i remember your going to freland it isod and purchasing an estate for your mother at Coleraine worth \$23,000; your property in Hacken, sak is worth about \$23,000; your property in Hacken, was elicited by the Judge for the purpose of showing was elicited by the Judge for the purpose of showing where his property was situated, as some questions had arisen on the subject.

Mr. Abraham Brunger then testified that Judge McCunn had granted an order vacating the order of injunction issued by Judge Batchford in the United States Court, restraining the sale of the property appulse auction; the office to by Judge Batchford in the United States Court, restraining the sale of the property appulse auction; the conflict between the State and federal Courts as to the possession of the Bininger property.

Mr. Syrivester Nolan. Assistant Clerk of the Superior Court, was examined in relation to some papers.

Mr. George Hickey was put on the stand and testified that the was one of the half dozen deputy s

session of the Ballinger property, and gave a detailed account of the light and of the interference of the police in the matter.

Nr. Alien D. Miner, the auctioneer, who was promised the saic of the Bhanger property, testified that although Judge McCunn had given him the permission to auction the goods the receiver had jaken it over into the hands of Mr. Hertz.

Mr. James M. Gano testified that he had been appointed receiver in the case of Ehiott va. Butler; that in consequence of his having received no fees he had not been able to pay the counsel fees in the case, General Roger A. Pryor testified that in the suit of Corey against Long an injunction was granted, and Judge Barbour. of the Superior Court, appointed Mr. Gano receiver; witness acted as counsel in the case, and saw nothing in the matter out of the way; he had only once applied to Judge McCunn for an order outside of court, and that was in relation to a habest corpus case.

Mr. Van Wycke testified in relation to the Elliott and Butler case, out his evidence was unimportant, and, in his opinion, they realized very fair prices.

Business was resumed at the evening session by a further investigation in the caarges against Judge Cardozo. The case of McVeany against Peter Calkin and the people was again brought up and Terence Farley was asked some few questions in relation to \$1.450 which he drew from his bank on February 21. Mr. Farley stated that he paid the money to the laborers.

Mr. Joseph Laroque was then examined in relation to \$1.450 which he drew from his bank on the laborers.

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Mr. Joseph Laroque was then examined in relation to \$1.450 which he drew from his bank on the hands of the cases connected with Judge McCunn. The first testified in relation jo, the Hansom Calification of the cases connected with Judge McCunn relieved Mr. Hauranan and appointed Arroceiver; that he did not suit the counsel for Messrs. Denny Clerk of the Superior Court, i